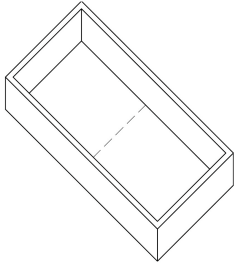


Historic Plaque Application Glossary

2-Room Plan



A plan comprised of two rooms with no interior hallway. The two rooms are often of unequal size and decoration.

Alterations

Any changes or modifications made to the property throughout its history

Awning Window

A window that pivots along the top edge of a sash

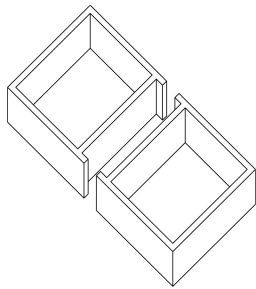
Board and Batten

Vertical siding with wood strips (battens) to hide the seams where other boards are joined

Casement Window

A side-hinged window that swings open to one side

Center Passage Plan



A structure with a central corridor, or passageway

Concrete Masonry Units

A block of hardened concrete, with or without hollow cores, commonly used for foundation and backing walls

Double-Hung Window

A window having two sashes that slide vertically past each other

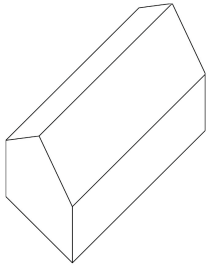
Façade

The architectural front of a building

Fixed Window

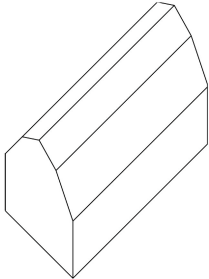
A window with no operable components

Gable Roof



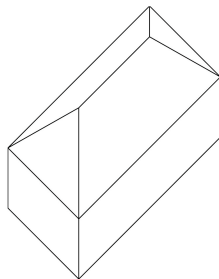
A roof sloping on two sides to create gables at both ends of the building

Gambrel Roof



A roof with one low, steep slope and an upper, less-steep one on each of its two sides

Hipped Roof



A roof which slopes upward from all four sides of a building

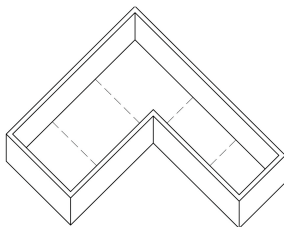
Hopper Window

A window that pivots along the bottom edge of a sash

Legal Property Description

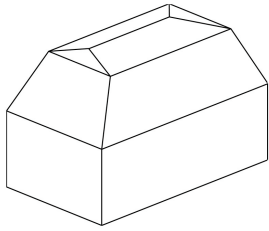
A statement giving the precise boundaries of a historic property, including the lot and block numbers that can be obtained from the following website: <http://www.taxnetusa.com/brazos/>

L-Plan



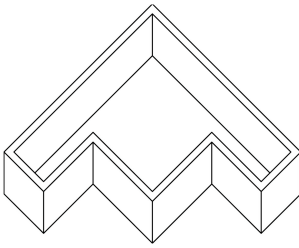
A simple plan resembling the shape of the letter 'L'

Mansard Roof



A roof having two slopes on all four sides. The lower slope is steeper and longer than the upper slope.

Modified L-Plan



An elaboration of the L-plan form with a cube-shaped central mass and projecting front and side wings

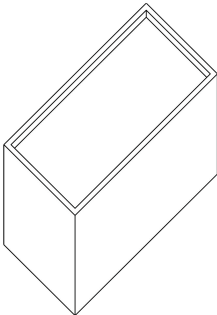
Open Plan

A plan with a regular structural system but no permanent interior partitions, typical of commercial structures

Orientation

The relationship of a building to its site. The main façade and entrance of the building may face north, south, east, or west.

Parapet



A portion of the exterior wall that extends above the line of the roof

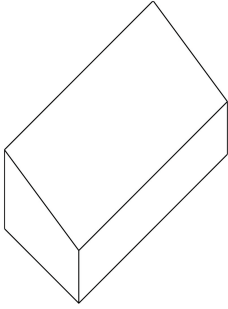
Pier and Beam Foundation

A building system that emphasizes the regular use of vertical and horizontal (or slightly sloping) structural members

Sash

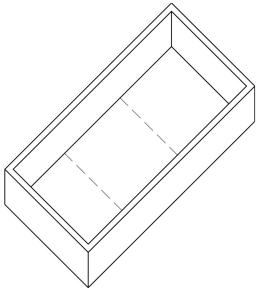
A window frame that may be fixed or moveable. If moveable, it may slide vertically (double-hung, single-hung), or it may pivot (casement window).

Shed Roof



A roof type with one sloping plane covering the entire building

Shotgun Plan



A long, narrow plan comprised of units aligned in a single row, one unit wide and typically one to four units deep

Single-Hung Window

A window with two overlapping sashes. The lower sash slides vertically in the tracks, and the upper sash is fixed.

Site

The section of town or general location in which the building lot is located

Site Plan

A drawing showing the boundaries of the property, the location and size of the nominated building, and any other significant site components such as additional structures and landscape features

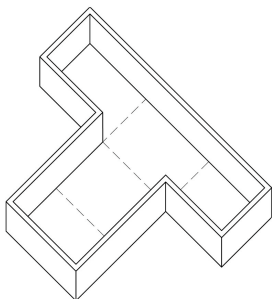
Sliding Window

A window with one fixed sash and another that slides horizontally in the tracks

Stucco

A sturdy type of plaster used on exterior walls, sometimes spread in a decorative pattern

T-Plan



A simple plan resembling the shape of the letter 'T'